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# Coal Miners Strike Against the United States; Injunction Fails to Halt Walk-out; Nation Ready

## 'Gun Play' in Grand Jurors Ask Swann to Sign Waiver

Revenue Officers Using Pistols Except in Self-Defense Will Be Discharged, Says Mager

## 75 Per Cent of Saloons Closed

But Thirsty Can Get Beer and Even Whisky if They Know the Waiter

It was announced yesterday at the Custom House, headquarters for war-time prohibition enforcement, that hereafter any internal revenue agent who displays a pistol while making a raid, except in self-defense, would be discharged. The announcement was made by H. W. Mager, chief of all the internal revenue agents in the United States, who came here to relieve Col. D. L. Porter, supervising agent in the New York division, who had been recalled to Washington.

Mr. Mager said he expected to remain in charge of the New York division until next Tuesday. He said that so far as he knew, Colonel Porter would return to New York then. He denied positively that Colonel Porter had been removed from New York because of the spectacular raids that had been made on New York saloons with Blue Ridge mountain moonshine raid frills.

Mr. Mager said, however, that he was making a personal investigation of every raid that had been made in the New York division in which it was alleged that firearms had been displayed by the men of his department. In each instance that he had investigated, Mr. Mager said, he found that the men had been justified in displaying their weapons. He also made it clear that his men would be often backed up in the performance of their duty.

Seventy-five per cent of the 5,518 saloons in greater New York have closed their doors, according to reports made to Mr. Mager yesterday. He referred to the action of 800 Brooklyn saloonkeepers who decided to close their doors, and said that the 25 per cent who have closed their doors are closing one by one. He said that the 25 per cent who have closed their doors are closing one by one. He said that the 25 per cent who have closed their doors are closing one by one.

Mr. Mager said, "We shall keep looking after them, too. We realize that the revenue agents alone can't enforce this law. It will take public sentiment to do it. Police Commissioner Enright is cooperating with us, and has placed at our disposal. We are very appreciative for they are valuable aids."

Thus far there have been about thirty raids in New York. Including the raid on the Forty-fifth street saloon, there are about forty persons have been arrested. There are several important points that I want the United States Attorney to clear up for us on the question of what constitutes a violation of this law.

Customer May Be Guilty  
Mr. Mager indicated that, until a violation might extend to a proprietor to bartender to customer.

Continued on page eight

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# Coal Miners Strike Against the United States; Injunction Fails to Halt Walk-out; Nation Ready

## Justice Weeks Holds Conference

Report Says W. R. Hearst Is To Be Witness in I.R.T. Conspiracy Probe

## 5 Longshore Locals Vote To End Strike

To Return to Work To-day: Insurgent Faction Is Willing to Go Back for 85 Cents an Hour

The extraordinary grand jury, which has appealed both to Justice Weeks and Governor Smith to oust District Attorney Swann from direction of its inquiry into Mayor Hylan's Interborough strike conspiracy charges, asked the District Attorney to appear before it yesterday.

Mr. Swann complied and went to the grand jury room, where the jurors were sitting informally as individuals before going into regular session. There, it was said, the District Attorney was asked if he would be willing to sign a waiver of immunity if asked to appear as a witness in the investigation.

Mr. Swann is said to have replied that he would not answer this question unless it was asked formally by the grand jury in regular session. Whereupon the grand jury, which, through Raymond F. Almirall, its foreman, told Governor Smith that unless special legal counsel outside Mr. Swann's office were assigned it a crime completely overshadowing Mayor Hylan's Interborough conspiracy allegations might "escape detection," promptly convened in its official capacity.

Grand Jury Room Secret  
Mr. Swann was in the room when the jury began functioning as an official body. Whether the jury then formally renewed its immunity waiver inquiry is a grand jury secret.

Shortly after this the jurors, headed by Mr. Almirall, went down to the first floor of the court building. The jurors entered the Criminal Trial Term of the Supreme Court, while Mr. Almirall went into conference with Justice Weeks, who presides over the jury, in the latter's chamber. A few minutes later Mr. Swann and Alfred J. Talley, his chief assistant, joined them. At 2 o'clock Justice Weeks sent out a message suggesting that the jurors take lunch.

A score of reporters, court attaches and attendants were in the court room just before 3 p. m., when the jurors returned, and Justice Weeks went on the bench. He looked at the crowd and said:  
"The grand jury has requested certain information from the court in regard to the conduct of its business, and this is a private session of the grand jury. All those other than grand jurors, their stenographer, the District Attorney and his staff will leave the room."

Swann Starts Objection  
The newspaper men and regular court attaches started for the doors. District Attorney Swann interposed: "I believe, your honor, that the grand jury had filed into open court."

Mr. District Attorney, I have stated the purpose of this meeting," Justice Weeks interrupted.



## Strike Puts Porto Rican Troops on Rice Ration

Because of the continuance of the dock strike at New York and the consequent failure of food supplies to reach Porto Rico, Governor Yager has sent this message to Washington:

"The stock of provisions in Porto Rico, especially flour, rice and potatoes, has greatly diminished. Unless vessels arrive immediately with provisions very serious conditions will arise. Soldiers of the Porto Rico regiment have been reduced to a rice ration. If the strike continues a transport with provisions, should be sent to Porto Rico. The price of food has nearly doubled in the last few days."

The Department of Justice has requested the public to report instances of profiteering.

Confident of Handling United States  
It was considered finally, according to the former Chancellor, that even America should enter the war, could be handled, and the army authorities threw down the gauntlet to political figures who opposed the submarine campaign.

Warnings not to underestimate America, which the former Chancellor said he issued, failed of their purpose. When he tried to oppose the submarine war, he said, General Ludendorff telegraphed the Foreign Office after an inspection of the West front and von Hindenburg wired that Germany would lose the campaign and that she must have the submarine war.

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## Gompers and Stone Side With Lewis

Federation and Railway Unions' Heads Decline to Help Avert Tie-Up; Criticize Court Order

## War Priority Rules on Coal Shipments Are Revived by Government

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31. Organized labor of the United States virtually decided to-night not to use its good offices to avert the bituminous coal strike set for midnight, or to induce the striking miners to submit their differences with the operators to arbitration through a Presidential commission.

This became apparent after conferences at the Department of Justice to-day between Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer and Warren S. Stone, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and other leaders of the railroad employees and between Mr. Palmer and Samuel Gompers and other officials of the American Federation of Labor.

Late to-day Mr. Stone and his colleagues and Mr. Gompers and other officials of the federation who saw Mr. Palmer, talked over the situation for two hours, discussing the Attorney General's suggestion that these labor leaders might be able to clarify the issue by advising the miners to call off the strike.

Criticism Injunction  
After the conference Mr. Gompers issued a statement in which he showed clearly the federation's sympathy for the miners, made no reference to calling off the strike and predicted that the injunction granted to-day by a Federal court in Indianapolis against the leaders of the mine workers "can only result in creating new and more disturbing issues, which may not be confined solely to the miners."

Mr. Stone refused to say whether he and his colleagues endorsed the Gompers statement, but when asked if he had tried or would try to get the miners to arbitrate and call off the strike, he said:  
"I do not believe we will."

Although the details of the conference between the labor leaders were not disclosed, it was believed to-night that the present there is no great danger of a general strike, or of one involving the brotherhoods. How far this feeling may change if the strike becomes a bitter warfare and the government is forced to use drastic measures to protect itself and the people of the country, no official here would predict.

Precaution Decided Upon  
The failure of the most important branches of organized labor, however, Washington convinced that about all that can now hope for is to take every possible precautionary measure to protect the nation from profiteering, distribution and diversion orders under which the old list of priorities goes back into effect immediately. There was no indication that any attempt at profiteering was being observed.

Injunction Is Criticized  
The conference at the Department of Justice between the railroad brotherhood officials and Mr. Palmer, and between those of the American Federation and the same officials, continued most of the afternoon. There was no disposition on the part of any of the labor leaders to threaten the Attorney General with a strike by the brotherhoods or by the organizations members of the federation, but labor plans clearly stated its views of the seriousness of the crisis, and there was some talk, at least on the part of the brotherhood chiefs, of the possibility of the strike going into effect and the government resorts to drastic measures to break it.

Continued on page seven

# Coal Miners Strike Against the United States; Injunction Fails to Halt Walk-out; Nation Ready

## Baker Transfers Troops to Meet Strike Emergency

General Bullard Sent to Governor's Island to Take Full Charge of the Eastern District

## War Priority Rules on Coal Shipments Are Revived by Government

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31. Widespread movements of troops are now under way for the purpose of concentration in the coal area. Camps in the Eastern and Central departments of the army are particularly affected by orders sent from Washington directing the movement of many units from points where they are not needed to strategic mobilization points near the mines.

Secretary Baker declined to-day to say how many troops had been moved closer to the territory of the bituminous coal fields. He withheld the actual strength of the troops available for strike duty.

Lieutenant General Robert L. Bullard, the new commander of the Department of the Eastern District, was dispatched to Governor's Island yesterday by the Secretary of War to direct the movement of troops that may be called for service in the Pennsylvania and Maryland coal fields. General Bullard was given full authority by the War Department to respond to any calls from the state officials.

Major General Leonard Wood, commander of the Central Department, likewise has been given wide discretionary powers by the War Department to act in any emergency that may arise. There have been some movements of troops to the Central Department and to the Eastern Department. Secretary Baker admitted, "Some additional men have been sent to Camp Grant, at Rockford, and other camps in General Wood's territory, and I understand some men have been garrisoned at Camps Upton and Meade, and perhaps Camp Dix, in the Eastern Department. The War Department will not disclose the number of troops at any camp nor give details of any movements of forces."

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Oct. 31.—Four hundred soldiers arrived here from Camp Taylor, Ky., at 6 p. m., for strike duty in the West Virginia coal fields. The men were not permitted to leave the cars, and it was said the disposition would not be known until the remainder of the battalion, now on the way, was here.

A second troop train and a supply train arrived here yesterday. Major Charles L. Coulter, intelligence officer, said the troops would remain in Huntington pending further orders from General Wood. The men, it was stated, would remain in the cars until such orders had been received.

Later it was officially announced that the battalion, which arrived at Huntington, would be ordered to Charleston, where headquarters would be established. He was to be accompanied by the machine gun company while the one company of engineers was to be sent to Beckley, and another to Clothier. Beckley is an important mining center in the mountains of Raleigh County. Clothier is in Boone County, on Coal River.

DENVER, Oct. 31.—Three companies of state troops, mobilized at Golden to-night, were ordered to proceed immediately to the coal fields at Fredrick, Colo. They are to entrain at 11 o'clock. Troops mobilized at Trinidad will proceed to the southern coal fields to-morrow, it was announced at the Capitol.

KNOXVILLE, Oct. 31.—Major General Lewis, it was announced here to-night, has ordered three companies of Federal troops to Knoxville to be ready to enter the coal fields of East Tennessee or Eastern Kentucky in event trouble arises following the strike of miners. The men are to be sent from Camp Gordon.

# Coal Miners Strike Against the United States; Injunction Fails to Halt Walk-out; Nation Ready

## Federal Writ Is Defied as Unions Quit

Operators Watch Battle From Side Lines as Government Prepares to Keep Mines Running

## Garfield Is Given Full Power to Act

Welfare of Public Made Main Issue as 100,000 Workers Desert Shafts

By Theodore M. Knappen  
INDIANAPOLIS, Saturday, Nov. 1.—The great strike of organized labor against the United States began at midnight last night. By virtue of judicial decree at the instance of the Attorney General, issued by Judge A. B. Anderson, of the United States District Court, here yesterday morning, the government becomes the defender and the United Mine Workers of America the attacker in the most extensive strike the country has ever known.

The owners and operators of coal mines virtually have disappeared as principals in the industrial and legal battle that succeeds their efforts to come to an understanding with the miners. It is not capital against labor, but the government against labor, as represented in this particular dispute.

Call Answered by 100,000  
Latest reports show that virtually 100,000 men have responded to the strike call. In many districts the walk-out is taking 100 per cent of the miners.

Twenty thousand miners employed in Colorado and Utah, in Hopkins, Webster and Christian counties, Kentucky, and in a number of other small fields were exempted under the strike call. It was explained that special orders exempting these men were issued under "to liquidate contractual obligations" in those fields, as the men concerned only recently organized, and had signed agreements with the operators not dependent upon the termination of the war.

Public Interest Involved  
In obtaining a temporary restraining order preventing the executive officials of the United Mine Workers from carrying on any of the activities ordinarily supposed to be essential to the successful management of a strike the legal representatives of the government took the ground that the strike was in effect against the interests and welfare of the government and of the people of the United States, and it was on that broad general ground, but treated by the Lever and the Federal railroad administration acts, that the court acted. In no direct sense did it act for the operators.

"By this procedure," said Judge C. B. Ames, Assistant Attorney General, who came from Washington to direct the legal procedure of the government against the mine workers, "we put into action one of our campaign to prevent the stoppage of mining of bituminous coal. A strike cannot succeed without organization. The restraining order ties up the administrative organization of the strikers. The miners will work and coal will be mined. The other wing of our action is to afford ample protection to those who wish to work."

81 Union Leaders Cited  
By the terms of the temporary restraining order eighty-one national and district officials of the United Mine Workers of America in their official capacity or individually, or as members of said organization or as committee thereof, and all persons conspiring, conspiring or agreeing with them, and all other persons who ever have commanded or to issue messages that the strike of the mine and mine workers in the bituminous coal fields, heretofore ordered by the said defendants, or some of them, take effect at midnight on October 31, 1919, is to be enforced as previously announced or otherwise, and to abstain from doing any further act whatsoever to continue in effect the above described strike and cessation from work on the part of the miners and mine workers in the bituminous mines; from issuing any further strike orders to local unions and members of local unions, or to district unions, for the purpose of keeping such strike in effect, or for the purpose of supporting such strike by bringing about or maintaining any other strikes; from issuing any instruction, written or oral, covering or arranging for the details of enforcing such strike or order to begin at midnight on October 31, 1919; from issuing any message or order.

Continued on page three